THE COLUMBIAN MIRROR
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

Four Dollars per Ann.] THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 1797. [Vol. V.---No. 650

VENDUE.

ON TUESDAY and FRIDAY, ir every week, at 10 o'clock in the morning, will be expoſed for ſale at the Vendue Store (corner of Prince and Water ſtreets

A VARIETY OF

WET & DRY GOODS.

Of which the particulars will be given previous to the ſale.

The VENDUE MASTERS will always keep the Store open for the reception of GOODS, and ſelling of ſuch articles therein betwgen the times of public ſales as may be on limitation. They likewiſe offer their ſervices in tranſacting any kind of Commiſſion Buſineſs.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

April 5th, 1797.

PUBLIC SALES.

On Friday the 9th of June will be ſold at the Vendue Store,

Two elegant Gold Watches,

upon a credit of 90 days.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 1.

Freight Wanted.

THE SHIP

HOPE,

Burthen 230 tons, John Hawes, maſter, lying at Col. Ramſay's wharf—will take freight for New-York, or any port on the continent north of it;—ſhe is a ſtaunch good veſſel, and will be ready to take on board in a few days—Apply to the maſter on board, or to

JOHN G. LADD.

May 30.

For Charter,

THE SHIPS

HAMILTON

AND

LEXINGTON,

Burthen about 400 hhds. tobacco each.

Wm. WILSON.

May 23.

For Sale, Freight, or Charter,

THE SCHOONER

PEGGY,

OF PENOBSCOT,

BENJAMIN CONDON, MASTER,

An excellent veſſel, burthen 93 tons, bur five months off the ſtocks, ſails faſt, and is in complete order. Will be ready to receive Freight in the courſe of 6 or 8 days for any northern port on the continent, or will be ſold on eaſy terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD.

June 6.

New-England Plank.

NOW landing on Colonel Hooe's wharf, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber, wholeſale or retail, about 50,000 feet of New-England Boards, and 8000 feet of Clear ditto, which will be ſold low for caſh, or a credit of 60 or 90 days, by

THOMAS PRESTON.

June 6.

THE SUBSCRIBER,

Induced by the advice and opinions of a number of his friends, offers his ſervices to the citizens of Alexandria as a Broker, for the purchaſe of real and perſonal Eſtate, (negroes excepted) and procuring money on loan, &c.

He is aware of the delicacy of the truſt to be repoſed in ſuch a character, and flatters himſelf his conduct will not diſappoint the expectations of his friends, or the wiſhes of thoſe who may chuſe to commit their commands to him,

J. B. NICKOLLS.

June 6.

THE ſubſcribers offer for ſale for caſh, or on a ſhort credit,

18 hhds. Malaga Wine,

27 quarter caſks do.
18 do. Liſbon do.
4 pipes Teneriffe do.
20 hhds Molaſſes,
4 do. Coffee,
2 do. Sugar,
20 bbls Whiſkey,
6 tierces do.
12 crates Liverpool Ware aſſorted to ſuit gentlemens' tables,
125 crates do. for country ſtores,
12 do. and 10 hhds. *Engliſh* Hollow Glaſs.

JOSEPH RIDDLE & CO.

June 6.

SPRING GOODS.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

Have received by the Potomac Chief, a General aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS.

They daily expect their LIVERPOOL GOODS, by the Commerce, bound to this port,

April 10. tf

Jackſon and Dunnington,

Have juſt received their aſſortment of

HARDWARE,

Conſiſting of

Weeding and hilling hoes,

knives and forks, foot adzes, ſteel plate hand ſaws, tenant ditto, with braſs and iron backs, cheſt and cupboard locks, tea trays and waiters, tea cadies and canniſters, curry-combs and bruſhes, ſweeping and ſcrubbing do. gold ſcales and weights, braſs locks, tap-borers and gimblets, large and ſmall ſcrew augers, copper tea kettles, pewter aſſorted, maſon's trowels, patent ſcythes, common do. of different ſizes, files and gun-ſcrews, guns of different prices, frying pans, ſpades and ſhovels, 8d. to 12 and 20d. Nails, &c.

June 6.

Charles and Andrew Jamieſon,

Corner of Duke and Union Street, near Col. Hooe's wharf,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Barley in barrels,

Do. in half barrels,
Pearl do. in kegs,
Rice in barrels,
Cheeſe of a good quality,
Bacon and Veniſon Hams,
Soap of the firſt quality by the box or ſmaller quantity,
Mould and dip'd candles by the box or ſmaller quantity,
Old ſpirits and French brandy by the pipe or ſmaller quantity,
Jamaica and windward iſland rum by the puncheon or ſmaller quantity,
Holland Gin by the pipe or ſmaller quantity,
Madeira, Sherry, Liſbon, Malaga, & Port } WINES.
Muſcovado and Loaf Sugar,
Coffee by the bag or ſmaller quantity,
James River Tobacco by the keg or ſmaller quantity,
Smoaking Tobacco in papers,
Segars of different kinds,
Ling, fiſh of a ſuperior quality,
Iriſh Potatoes,
Hyſon ſkin, Green, Souchong, & Bohea } TEAS.
Fig blue and Starch of a ſuperior quality.

N. B. A Boy wanted, who can come well recommended.

June 3. 1m

LANDING,

At Col. Ramſay's wharf, out of the ſhip Hope, John Hawes, maſter, from Liverpool, and for ſale by the ſubſcriber on very moderate terms,

51 crates of aſſorted blue

edged and cream coloured Earthen ware.
14 tons Sea Coal,
2000 buſhels Salt,
21 caſks 4, 6, 12, and 20d. Nails.
4 caſks bottled Porter,
21 doz. Spades and Shovels.

J. G. LADD.

May 30.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN G. LADD,

6 Pipes Liſbon Wine,
2 Do. London particular Madeira,
2 Do. French Brandy,
4 Bags Jamaica Cotton,
1 Ton green Coffee in bags,
30 Boxes mould and dipp'd Candles,
20 Boxes 8 by 10 Window Glaſs,
4 Barrels Womens' Stuff Shoes,
1000 Hearth Tiles,
50 Pieces India Bandanno handkerchiefs,
A few Gold and Silver Watches,
A quantity of cattle's hair in caſks,
30 Hhds. Philadelphia Lime, &c. &c.

June 1.

Genteel Board and Lodging

may be had for three or four perſons, by making application to the Printers hereof.

April 25. tf

IMPORTED

BY ROBERT CALIFF, in the Ship Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, from London, and for ſale by the ſubſcribers, on very low terms by the package only,

Dry White Lead in caſks of 5 cwt. each,
Spaniſh Brown, 4
Venetian Red, 3
White Copperas, 2
Foreign Spruce Ochre, 5
Red Lead, 1½
Vermilion in papers ½ cwt.
White Lead ground in oil in kegs of 28lbs. each,
Yellow Ochre,
Fine Green,
Fine Blue,
4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 20, 24, 30, and 40d. Nail in ſmall caſks,
Hardware well aſſorted in ſmall packages, ſuited to country retail ſtores.
Sea Charts, Quadrants, Compaſſes, Hour and Minute Glaſſes, Gunter's Scales, a variety of articles in the Ship Chandlery line, aſſorted in ſmall caſes.
Lucca Oil in caſes containing 3 doz. pint bottles
Beſt muſtard in caſes containing 6 doz. half pound bottles,
Spaniſh Indigo and Pruſſian Blue.
Soap in boxes of 1 cwt. each,
Double and ſingle deep ſea lines, Mat lines, Log lines, and Sewing twine,
Ship bells mounted complete,
Seine twine of a very ſuperior quality in bundles of two pounds each,
60 pieces of broad and narrow Buntin, all colours,
Six Seines 25 fathoms long, of the very beſt materials and workmanſhip, with corks, leads, and lines complete ſuited for the herring and ſhad fiſhery.
Roll Brimſtone in ſmall caſks,
An aſſortment of Freſh Medicines and moſt approved Surgical Inſtruments in ſmall caſes, containing every article to aſſort a Druggiſt or Apothecary's ſhop, and well ſuited to accommodate a practiſing Phyſician.

These Goods being the property of a gentleman whoſe buſineſs calls him to the northward, they will be ſold on terms which will be very favorable to the purchaſer, if applied for immediately.

ROB. & JAS. HAMILTON.

April 15.

Thompſon and Veitch

Have received by the Potomac Chief, Captain Magruder, their aſſortment of

LONDON GOODS;

And their

Liverpool Goods

are ſhipped on board the Commerce, that would ſail about the 10th of February for Alexandria, and is daily expected.

April 10. tf

SPRING GOODS.

NOW landing from on board the ſhip Lancaſter, Richard Watſon, maſter, from Whitehaven, and for ſale at Wm. Hodgſon's Warehouſe, on Prince Street, a large and general aſſortment of

SPRING GOODS.

ALSO,

White Soap,
Mould Candles,
Durham Muſtard,
Copperas,
White Lead, Spaniſh Brown, Venetian Red, Yellow, } Paints in kegs,
Nails of all ſizes,
3, 4, and 6d. Sprigs,
Sail Canvas, No. 1 to 8.
Window Glaſs,
Earthen and Stone Ware,
Glaſs Ware,
London bottled Porter,
And a few Pipes Port Wine of a ſuperior quality.

WANTED,—A quantity of

Walnut Logs,

four ſquared.

April 12. tf

HARDWARE.

Joſeph Riddle & Co.

HAVE RECEIVED,

By the Ship Commerce, Capt. Cleveland, from Liverpool,

AN ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware, &c.

Well ſuited for Country Stores, which they offer for ſale at their warehouſe on [illegible] alley, oppoſite Paton and Butcher's [illegible]

N. B. We wiſh to ſell or rent the Red Ware-houſe on Col. Ramſay's wharf, [illegible] occupied by Hugh Smith. Poſſeſſion can be given immediately, and if ſold, a good title made.

J. RIDDLE & CO.

May 2[illegible]

To be Let,

For a term of between five and ſix years,

A Lot of Ground on the

Eaſt ſide of Water ſtreet, between Wolfe and Duke ſtreet, containing about ſixty feet front and 120 feet deep. For terms apply to

ARCH'D M'CLEAN.

May 30. eodtf

I wiſh to Let,

FOR A TERM OF YEARS,

The Store and Dwelling-

Houſe now in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Saul, on King ſtreet. Poſſeſſion will be given immediately.

JOHN NORWOOD.

May 16.

Polkinhorn & Andrew,

Have juſt received by the Potomac Chief, from LONDON, a handſome aſſortment of

Gentlemens' Saddles,

With the following articles, viz.

BRIDLES: Guard, Pembroke, Weymouth, Elliot, Pelham, Sharp,

WHIPS: Crop, Jockey, Twig, and Ladies' fan

Mens' and Womens' Trees, with every article of Sadlery, wholeſale or retail.

April 13.

Drinker & Stanſbury,

AT the ſign of the Saw, Prince Street have juſt received by the Columbia, from Liverpool, via Baltimore, an additional aſſortment of

Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Braſs Wares.

They have on hand as uſual, Paints, Spirits of Turpentine Tanner's and Lamp Oil, Window Glaſs, Soap, Candles, and Tar.

ALSO,

A few buſhels of warranted Clover Seed.

March 14.

PHILIP WANTON,

RESPECTFULLY informs that he has removed his Merchandize to his Store lately occupied by Janney & Iriſh, in Prince Street, near Ricketts and Newton's new buildings, where he is opening an extenſive aſſortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY and BRASS WARE, lately received from Europe, and ſelected from ſeveral importations.

Alſo,

A few tons of Pot metal well aſſorted,
A quantity of 56's and ſmaller weights,
Soal Leather,
Excellent Indigo and Dye Stuffs.
Clover and Timothy ſeed.

Flour Stored, and other Merchandize, received for ſale on commiſſion.

N. B. A valuable lot, corner of Fairfax and Wilkes ſtreet, will either be ſold whole or divided in ſmaller lots—the terms will be made eaſy. If not diſpoſed of at private ſale, prior to the 25th of 3d month next (March) ſhall then be ſold at public ſale.

P. WANTON.

Alex. 24th 1ſt mo. tf

For Sale.

AN excellent gardener with his wife and two children. Alſo, a good cook who has two children. For terms apply to the Printers.

June 1. 3t

TO THOSE WHO INTEND BUILDING WITH BRICK THE ENSUING SEASON.

THE ſubſcriber will contract to deliver in the kiln, well burnt merchantable Bricks, to any amount, not to exceed ſeven hundred and fifty thouſand.

Alſo, To thoſe who intend making of Brick the enſuing ſeaſon.—The ſubſcriber will contract to ſupply with wood delivered here, to any quantity, not to exceed 500 cords.

The ſubſcriber will alſo contract to have cut at his Mill, and delivered here, bills of Scantling of ſuch dimenſions as may be required.

As uſual, at the UNION BREWERY,

Strong & Table Beer

of ſuperior qualities, ready to be delivered to purchaſers.

ROBERT SMOCK.

March 18.

For Sale,

A very likely Negro Man,

about 25 years of age, has been uſed to plantation buſineſs. For terms apply to

JOHN DANCE,

Manager for Wm. Fitzhugh, eſq. at Ravenſworth, county of Fairfax, 10 miles from Alexandria, on the Newgate road.

May 16

The Columbian Mirror
AND
ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 31.

Debate on Mr. Dayton's amendment, concluded from our laſt.

Mr. Baldwin wiſhed, ſince they muſt return an anſwer that it ſhould be done in the leaſt miſchievous way. He believed the majority of the committee was in favour of the principles of the amendment, and differed only on the manner of expreſſing it. The treaty of 1778 had long been conſidered as bearing hard upon the French, and propoſitions had been made for relaxing it, but they had been refuſed by our executive. This conduct the houſe were called upon to approve; but they choſe rather, by means of the amendment, to ſay "you have done right hitherto, but rather than hazard the peace of the country, we wiſh France to be put upon the ſame footing with other nations."

Mr. Sewall corrected the ſtatement of the gentleman laſt up, by inſiſting that our executive had entered into a negotiation, and done all in their power to form a new treaty, and that it was entirely owing to the French miniſter that it was not completed. Mr. S. complained of the remarks which had fallen from the ſpeaker. If gentlemen were deemed in order by the chair, he did not think that gentleman was authoriſed, when out of that ſituation, to paſs his cenſure upon them. Although the agents of foreign countries were preſent, he ſaid, they were not to be prevented by this circumſtance from expreſſing their ſentiments freely.

Mr. Brent was not ſurpriſed that the gentleman juſt ſat down was diſpleaſed with the amendment. He had told the committee, on a former occation, that he had no hopes of a reconciliation; he ſtated that we had nothing to hope, but from our own unanimity, and from the combination of foreign nations with us againſt the aggreſſions of the French. He did not therefore addreſs himſelf to that gentleman, but to thoſe who did not entertain ſo deſpicable an opinion of the French nation; to thoſe who believed the irritation ſubſiſting between the two countries might be put a ſtop to. To them he recommended the amendment as a conciliatory meaſure. He then examined the different objections which had been urged againſt it; and inſiſted upon the right the houſe had at all times to expreſs their difference of opinion from the other branches of government, ſince the government was made up of checks—He alſo advocated the right that they had to offer an opinion to the executive upon important occaſions, eſpecially in a caſe in the event of which war might be involved.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid the doctrine of checks held good, as it reſpected laws which were paſſed by the three branches of government; but had nothing to do with buſineſs that belonged only to one or two of the branches; for inſtance, that houſe had no right to check the President in duties which the conſtitution has repoſed in him. But the gentleman from New Jerſey had introduced a new *check*; a check on the freedom of ſpeech, when particular characters were preſent. He did not expect to have heard any ſuch obſervation, particularly from the quarter from whence it came.

Mr. Dayton wiſhed the gentleman to ſtate what he had ſaid fairly. Mr. D. repeated his expreſſion.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid members were not to be called to account for what fell from them on that floor, and he hoped a remark of the kind would never again be made. He was not at a loſs to know the motive for all the anxiety which appeared for the paſſing of this amendment. The French had never aſked for what was propoſed to be granted to them; he would undertake to ſay they had refuſed it. Mr. S. ſhewed by the correſpondence between Mr. Randolph and Mr. Adet, that there had been a perfect willingneſs on the part of our executive to make alterations in the exiſting treaty with that nation agreeably to their wiſhes, and that it was not owing to any thing on our part, that it was not done.

All that could be ſaid for the preſent amendment, was, that it was *leſs bad* than the one negatived, as there was not a ſingle word in this which altered the ſenſe from the other. He repeated the propriety of making a ſtipulation for the payment of our twelve millions by ſpoliations, which if the French were not able to pay in money, they might pay in ſhips of war and frigates. He did not wiſh France to be put on the ſame footing with other countries, becauſe there were ſtipulations in ſome of our treaties, which he would not like to ſee in a French treaty; for inſtance, in our treaty with Sweden, there was an article which had produced great inconvenience. He meant the embargo article. There was an article alſo in the treaty with Spain, which though it may not be injurious as it relates to our country, he ſhould be ſorry to ſee inſerted in a French treaty. By the 16th article of that treaty, the Spaniards were allowed to take great liberties with our veſſels, when their ſhips of war were in want of proviſions, and meet any of our veſſels, they are allowed to take out of them ſuch neceſſaries as they ſtand in need of, for which they give a *receipt*, to be paid by their government agents. This liberty he ſhould not like to have given to the French veſſels, that they might take proviſions from our veſſels, in exchange for a *bit of paper*. There was alſo an article in our treaty with Algiers, the 12th, which he would not have inſerted in a French treaty. viz. "that a citizen found on board an American veſſel having no paſſport, ſhall be conſidered as a lawful prize.

It was very extraordinary that gentlemen were continually calling the Britiſh treaty a bad one, and ſtill they wiſhed the French to be put upon the ſame footing with the Britiſh. He would rather give them an equivalent in ſome other way. The gentleman from Pennſylvania had wiſhed the committee to rally round the ſtandard of Peace (by which he meant the amendment before them.) This put him in mind of the ſtory of a recruiting ſergeant, who was beating up for recruits when the Prince of Wales was a little boy, who ſeeing ſome boys playing at marbles, in order to ſeduce them, ſaid they would have nothing to do but to play at marbles with the Prince. He doubted not every member in that committee wiſhed for peace; but he truſted they had too much diſcernment thus to be taken in.

Mr. Gallatin ſaid, one of the obſervations made by the laſt gentleman up, he could not aſſent to; he did not believe they were all deſirous of peace; for if he muſt expreſs his opinion, he did not believe that gentleman wiſhed for peace. Mr. G. drew his concluſion from the variety of contradictory objections which he had urged againſt the amendment. To prove that our executive wiſhed to have remedied the grievances complained of in the Britiſh treaty? he had read letters which paſſed between the French Miniſter and the Secretary of State in July, 1795.

Theſe letters were written before the Britiſh treaty was ratified by the Preſident, and therefore it was not poſſible they could treat upon the articles contained in that treaty, eſpecially as the powers given to Mr. Adet were given to him before the Britiſh treaty was known. The tranſaction only ſhewed therefore, that our executive was well diſpoſed at a certain period, to enter into a new commercial treaty with France, more reciprocal than that of 1778. But the offer to treat was made—with whom? with a man who had no power to treat, and he had not heard that the executive had ſent over to France any perſon empowered to treat with that government.

But it was ſaid this amendment was big with danger, as it would give to France certain proviſions granted in treaties with other powers, which it is not deſirable ſhe ſhould have. An article in the Swediſh treaty was mentioned, but gentlemen ſhould recollect that this was an article of reciprocity; we have the ſame right in a Swediſh port that Swedes had in ours; and as we had heard great complaints about embargoes upon our veſſels in French ports, if an article of this ſort was agreed upon, it would be a great advantage to us. The next objectionable article was one in the Spaniſh treaty, allowing ſhips of war in diſtreſs to take our proviſions from our veſſels, on giving a receipt. This Mr. G. ſaid was allowed by the law of nations, if there had been no proviſion of the kind in the treaty, that only provided the manner of paying for what was taken. As to the treaty with Algiers, he could ſee no connection between that and the treaties in queſtion; yet even in that treaty, free bottoms were allowed to make free goods. Beſides, Mr. G. obſerved, this addreſs was to be ſent to our executive, who knew very well what was meant by the expreſſions uſed in the amendment. He charged gentlemen with endeavoring to raiſe the prejudice of members with reſpect to the treaty queſtions, in order to get them to rally round the ſtandard of oppoſition to the amendment. He apologized for having ſo expreſsly charged the gentleman from South Carolina with not wiſhing for peace, but did not mean to retract the expreſſion.

Mr. W. Smith ſaid, he wiſhed to relieve the gentleman from the uneaſineſs he ſeemed to feel from having made ſo direct a charge againſt him; but he would tell him that he did not believe (though he had ſaid ſo) that if the French were not ſatisfied with the terms offered in this amendment, he would be willing to go to war. And now he thought the account ſettled between them.

Mr. Coit ſaid, that having brought forward a motion ſimilar in its ſpirit to the one under conſideration, which had not been ſeconded, and intending to vote againſt the preſent, it became neceſſary to give his reaſons. He did not think it the ſame thing. The difference, it was true, was not very great, but it was ſo great as to induce him not to give his vote for it. It conſiſted, we believe, in this—In Mr. C's amendment, the words were "on ground as favorable," and in Mr. Dayton's, "on ground ſimilar to." But he thought the expreſſion ambiguous.

The queſtion on Mr. Dayton's amendment, was put and carried, there being for it 52, againſt it 47.

The committee roſe, and had leave to ſit again.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, JUNE 1.

The houſe again reſolved itſelf into a committee of the whole, Mr. Dent in the chair, on the reported anſwer to the Preſident's ſpeech; and the chairman having read the remaining clauſes, and no further amendment being ſuggeſted, a motion was made for the committee to riſe, and report the addreſs with the amendment, which was accordingly done.

The houſe being reſumed, the amendments were read at the Clerk's table, and afterwards the Speaker proceeded to read them, and to take the ſenſe of the houſe upon each.

The firſt and ſecond were agreed to, without oppoſition; but on the third being read, viz. the introduction of the following words into the addreſs, "*any ſentiments tending to derogate from that confidence; ſuch ſentiments, wherever entertained, ſerve to evince an imperfect knowledge of the real opinion of our conſtituents.*"

Mr. Sitgreaves called for the yeas and nays, which were, Yeas 48—Nays, 46.

The fourth amendment, which was of a trifling nature, was agreed to; but on the amendment introduced by Mr. Dayton being read, Mr. Williams propoſed to add the word *juſtice* in one part of it, but

Mr. W. Smith ſaid he ſhould propoſe an amendment, which he ſuppoſed would ſupercede the one moved by Mr. Williams. He wiſhed, inſtead of directing the preſident to any particular meaſure, to make the expreſſion general, which would remove moſt of the objections to the amendment. He wiſhed to ſtrike out all that followed the word "inſtituted," and to inſert *nor can we too ſtrongly expreſs our ſincere deſire that a mutual ſpirit of juſtice and accommodation may produce a conciliation, compatible with the rights, duties, and honor of our nation.*

Mr. Nicholas ſaid this amendment was either a ſubſtitute, or the ſame as the original motion, which had been decided on yeſterday.

The Speaker having read the motion, declared it to be out of order.

Mr. Sitgreaves ſaid, if the motion juſt made was out of order, he ſhould make one which he believed would be in order. It was to ſtrike out all the words in the amendment of the committee of the whole from "conciliation," to the word "exiſt," and inſert "*juſtice and*" before conciliation.

Mr. Giles ſaid that this propoſition went to deſtroy the amendment altogether. If they were to ſtrike out that part of it which went to the placing of France on the ſame footing with other nations, it would be inferred that they refuſed to place her in that ſituation, and would place her in a ſtate of *outlaw*. He wiſhed, if gentleman meant this, they would declare it.

Mr. Coit ſaid the warmth of the gentleman from Virginia had ſurpriſed him. Mr. C. denied that France could draw any unfavorable inference from an agreement to the preſent propoſition: for, ſaid he, if the *Lord's Prayer* were inſerted on our Journals, would the gentleman ſay it would be rejecting the Lord's Prayer to expunge it. He refuſed to vote for the amendment of the committee of the whole, becauſe he conceived it was neither *Engliſh* nor *common ſenſe*.

Mr. Potter ſaid he voted againſt the amendment in the committee of the whole, not becauſe he did not wiſh to put France upon the ſame footing with other nations; but becauſe he did not wiſh to give up the ground of recovering redreſs for the ſpoliations committed upon our commerce. The ſame reaſon would induce him to vote for ſtriking out the words now propoſed to be ſtruck out. He thought there had been much unneceſſary debate on this ſubject, about *French party* and *Engliſh party*. For his part, he ſhould like ſuch an addreſs as ſhould mortify *both* the moſt.

Mr. W. Smith repeated his reaſons for oppoſing the amendment in committee of the whole, and was of opinion that the thing was not clearly underſtood even by its friends. The committee of the whole having, however, declared that France ſhould be placed upon the ſame ground with other nations, he ſaw no occaſion for carrying the matter any farther, by inſerting it in the addreſs to be preſented to the preſident. He thought the matter might very well reſt here, and introduce the words "mutual ſpirit and juſtice" into the addreſs. If they muſt, however, ſuggeſt to the executive, he did not think they ought to confine themſelves to making of conceſſions to France. Indeed it was contradictory to ſpeak of mutual conciliation, and propoſe nothing to be done by France. If gentlemen inſiſted upon this amendment, as paſſed yeſterday, he ſhould think it his duty to propoſe that France ſhould be called upon to do juſtice, by inſerting, "*and a diſpoſition on the part of France to redreſs the injuries committed againſt the United States.*"

Mr. S. Smith charged the gentleman juſt ſat down with repeating the ſame obſervations over and over again. Mr. S. denied that the privilege of coming into our ports with their prizes was an ylonger ſerviceable to the French, ſince they were not permitted to ſell them. Under theſe circumſtances, he ſaid, the French would not bring their prizes into our ports. Did Great-Britain, he aſked, keep her treaty in this reſpect? No, ſhe did not. It was true ſhe did not bring her prizes into our ſea-ports; but ſhe brought them into our rivers and bays, and then ſent them to Halifax. But, becauſe the French had come upon our coaſt with ſome veſſels of war, it had been accounted a very extraordinary thing—though the Britiſh ſhips of war are conſtantly on our coaſt. Indeed, he ſaid, they had juſt taken the brig Liberty, from Philadelphia, and a ſchooner from Baltimore, (which he ſaw with pleaſure ſet ſail,) laden with ſome families, chiefly old women and children, who were returning home to Cape-Francois, which were ſent into Halifax. Theſe veſſels of the Britiſh keep poſſeſſion of one of the mouths of our rivers, and yet we are not ſurprized at it, becauſe we are uſed to it; but becauſe one or two veſſels are taken by French privateers, we are greatly ſurprized. He was far from juſtifying the conduct of the French; but he was not for making war upon them, on account of what they had done, becauſe he believed the French government would diſavow many of the injuries which had been committed againſt us. He vindicated neither nation; both had injured our commerce, and encroached upon our rights. The Britiſh, ſaid he, oblige our veſſels paſſing in and out of the bay of the Cheſeapeake to *douze their colors*; yet this nation lately made a treaty with us! This was not an agreeable thing to Americans, but they were obliged to ſubmit to it. He mentioned theſe things to ſhew that France was not ſingular in her aggreſſions towards this country.

On the queſtion being taking, there were for ſtriking out 39, againſt it 50.

Mr. Kittera propoſed to add the following words, viz. "To compenſate for any injury offered to our neutral rights"—Much debate took place. The Houſe adjourned without a deciſion.

FRIDAY, JUNE 2.

The anſwer to the ſpeech of the Preſident of the United States was again under conſideration, and the queſtion, left undecided on Thurſday, was again reſumed, viz. the following amendment being under conſideration, "to compenſate for any injury done to our neutral rights, and on the part of," the previous queſtion had been called upon it; the diſcuſſion of which was continued to a conſiderable length. At length the queſtion, "Shall the main queſtion be now put," was taken; yeas 52; nays 48.

The queſtion was then taken upon Mr. Dayton's amendment as amended; yeas 58; nays 41.

The queſtion being about to be put upon the addreſs as amended, Mr. Livingſton ſaid, having had occaſion to expreſs his doubts about the propriety of the conduct of the executive towards foreign nations,

and not believing it had been "just and impartial," and not from the fear of offending any foreign nation (as has been insinuated) he was not willing to vote for an address containing words so exceptionable.

Mr. Gallatin wished to strike out the whole of the paragraph from the word "Believing." His greatest objection to this paragraph, he said, was not the clause which said that the conduct of government had been "just and impartial to foreign nations;" for, although he could not say the government had, in every instance, been just and impartial to foreign nations, yet, generally speaking, he believed it had been so. Though he did not approve of the conduct of the executive with respect to the British treaty, yet he was not willing to attribute bad motives to them on that account; but the part he objected to, was that in which they pledged themselves that the laws were fairly executed; so far as it related to the executive, he doubted not this was the case, but with respect to the subordinate departments of the executive, and the judiciary, he could not give an opinion of this sort; but his chief objection was to the last sentence, in which they said "they did not hesitate to declare, that they would give their most cordial support to principles so deliberately and uprightly established." He did not know what principles, what support was meant.

Mr. W. Smith said, the word principles had reference to the laws which they had passed. He did not think the paragraph exceptionable; one nearly similar was inserted in the address of last session; he thought it at this time peculiarly proper.

Mr. Otis thought there was something more artful and insidious in this attempt than in any which had been made in the whole business; as it went to cast a censure not only on the executive, but all the departments of government.

Mr. Allen believed there was American *blood* enough in the house to approve of this clause, and American *accent* enough to pronounce it.

The question on this amendment was taken; yeas 45; nays 53.

The question was then taken on the address as amended? yeas 62; nays 36.

Messrs. Venable, Kittera, and Freeman were appointed a committee to wait upon the president, to know when and where he would receive the address.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3.

Mr. Venable, on the part of the committee appointed, reported that the President would receive the address of the house this day at twelve o'clock, at his own house.

Mr. Lyon made some remarks on the custom of the house waiting on the President *en masse* with their address, when we have got a magnanimous President, whose good sense would make him despise the consequence which might be thought to flow from splendid pomp, or pretended homage.

The clock struck twelve whilst a desultory conversation on this subject engaged the house, and the speaker mentioning that it was time to go up with the address, the business was concluded by an unanimous vote of the house, that Mr. Lyon have leave to refrain attending the speaker to the president's.

A member moved, that the house then adjourn, thereby to allow members to go up with the address or otherwise, as they thought fit.

This was negatived, and the speaker and house went to the president's house and presented the address.

TO WHICH THE PRESIDENT RETURNED THE FOLLOWING ANSWER:

Mr. Speaker, and Gentlemen of the House of Representatives.

I RECEIVE with great satisfaction your candid approbation of the convention of Congress, and thank you for the assurances, that the interesting subject recommended to your consideration, shall receive the attention which their importance demands, and that your co-operation may be expected in those measures which may appear necessary for our security or peace.

The declarations of the representatives of this nation, of their satisfaction at my promotion to the first office in the government, and of their confidence in my sincere endeavors to discharge the various duties of it, with advantage to our common country, have excited my most grateful sensibility.

I pray you, gentlemen, to believe, and to communicate such assurance to your constituents, that no event which I can foresee, to be attainable by any exertions in the discharge of my duties, can afford me so much cordial satisfaction, as to conduct a negociation with the French republic to a removal of prejudices, a correction of errors, a dissipation of umbrages, an accommodation of all differences, and a restoration of harmony and affection, to the mutual satisfaction of both nations. And whenever the legitimate organs of intercourse shall be restored, and the real sentiments of the two governments can be candidly communicated to each other, although strongly impressed with the necessity of collecting ourselves into a manly posture of defence, I nevertheless entertain an encouraging confidence, that a mutual spirit of conciliation, a disposition to compensate injuries, and accommodate each other in all our relations and connexions, will produce an agreement to a treaty consistent with the engagements, rights, duties, and honour, of both nations.

JOHN ADAMS.

United States, June 3, 1797.

When the house returned, Mr. W. Smith moved that the house be cleared of strangers, as he had some confidential communications to make.

The house was accordingly cleared.

The house continued sitting with closed doors until the adjournment, which took place a little before three o'clock.

PUBLIC SALES.

On To morrow will be Sold,

THE SLOOP

GOLIAH,

AND FLAT

UNION.

The terms will be made known, at the time of sale.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

On Friday, the 16th inst. will be peremptorily sold, on a long credit,

A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WOOLLENS,

Consisting of

Broad cloths, fine and coarse; narrow ditto, fine and coarse; coatings, frizes, negro cottons, &c. &c.—Also, a number of fine hats.

MARSTELLER & SONS.

June 8

For Boston,

The Schooner

PEGGY,

A staunch good vessel, JOHN ATKINS, master, Burthen 85 tons, will take freight on reasonable terms, and be ready to receive on Tuesday next. For particulars apply to

JOHN & THOMAS VOWELL.

June 8. tf

TURTLE FEAST.

Samuel Hilton,

UNION TAVERN,

TAKES the liberty of informing the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he will have A TURTLE DINNER prepared for them on Saturday next, and will use all his exertions to give general satisfaction to those who honor him with their company. He keeps his cellar will stocked with wine of the first quality, and his larder with every rarity the season affords; and has also provided a large supply of Ice.

N. B. *Dinner will be on the table at half past two o'clock.*

I cannot omit this opportunity of returning my sincere thanks to those friends who have honored me with their custom since my establishment in this town; and I assure them that it shall be my constant study to merit a continuance of it by attention and probity.

SAMUEL HILTON.

☞ Travelling gentlemen may depend on finding at the Union Tavern, excellent stabling, good Hay and Oats, and a careful ostler.

June 8.

FRESH LEMONS.

THE subscriber takes this opportunity of returning thanks to the inhabitants of this town, for the favors already conferred on him; and hopes, by keeping a constant supply of the best articles, and paying a grateful attention to their commands, to merit a continuance of them.

He has at present a quantity of

Excellent Fresh Lemons,

which he will dispose of on reasonable terms in large or small quantities.

He also keeps a constant supply of Fruit, Groceries, Bacon, &c. at his store on Prince street.

He having resumed the business of LOAF BREAD BAKING, will regularly and carefully supply any family who may honor him with their commands.

THOMAS SIMMS.

June 8.

BLANK BONDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Alexandria, June 8.

It appears by Lloyd's List, that the brig Fair Columbian, Harrison, of this port, lay at Gravesend on the 11th of April.

The ships Lancaster, Watson, and Liberty, Eveleth, have cleared out from Norfolk—the former for Whitehaven, the latter for Rotterdam.

It is confidently reported, and beleived by many, says a Philadelphia paper, that the communication made to the house of representatives, with doors closed, was an offer of the British government, through the medium of their minister here, to *give* or *lend forty frigates* to the United States, provided she would join that kingdom in a league offensive and defensive against France.

In the summary of European news in our last, which we copied from a New-York paper, it is stated that an amendment of Mr. Pitt, to a motion of Mr. Pollen, in the British House of Commons, was lost by a majority of 106—The truth is, that there was a majority in favor of the Minister, of 206. In correcting this error of a brother type, it is but justice to say, we believe it to have been accidentally committed.

A bill to prevent the Citizens of the United States privateering against nations in amity, or against their fellow-citizens, has been brought forward in the Senate.

A letter from Havannah dated May 10, says, the present Governor, the Earl of Santo Clara, has notified the French Vice Consul, Bondeneace, that he is determined to preserve the intercourse of neutral nations with that port *free* and uninterrupted, and that French cruisers are not to molest neutral vessels bound to or from it.

On Wednesday the 31st ult. four men were tried by an examining court in Richmond on suspicion of having forged sundry powers of attorney on the loan office of the United States, for the purpose of receiving arrearages of pay due to soldiers in Georgia. Upon trial, it appeared that three of them were only receivers of the money from the office, and were acquitted. The other, who appeared to be the principal, by the name of John Conner, from Georgia, was recommitted for further trial.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL OF MAY 31.

PORTO-RICO.

The accounts of the fate of the British expedition against this island, are extremely contradictory: We shall endeavour to investigate them. A letter from St. Croix of May 7, received at Philadelphia says, that the British, after having effected a landing, and erected batteries, suddenly relinquished the enterprize, and embarked on the Sunday morning preceding the date of the letter, leaving their artillery, ammunition, &c. ☞ *We must here remind, that the Sunday preceding the 7th May, was the 30th April.* Other accounts appear to corroborate this.

But Captain Brightman, a gentleman of information, who arrived here on Sunday, informs, that on the 4th May (four days after the above accounts say the island was evacuated) in lat. 20, 25, long. 69, 40, close under the west end of Porto-Rico, and in sight of the English shipping in the harbour, he was boarded from an English frigate, then in company with several others, the officers of which informed, that on the 27th April they had effected their landing; and that the British troops had marched into the city without the loss of a man. Thus stands the account correct.

WEST-INDIA OBITUARY.

Capt. Shepard, from Guadaloupe, informs, that *Victor Hughes*, the well known *guardian* of American property, lay dangerously ill of a fever at that place, and that when he came away, it was reported by the general's physicians, that he could not survive it.—*May his last moments be comfortable!*

FROM THE KNOXVILLE GAZETTE.

Last Saturday arrived in town, three sons of the late Duke of Orleans, and yesterday set out on their journey to the Westward, by Tellico, Fort-Grainger, Nashville, &c. At the age of fourteen years, the eldest of these gentlemen commanded one of the wings of Dumorier's army at the famous battle of Jemappe, and the two youngest were imprisoned 43 months at Marseilles, by the French government.

FROM THE CENSEUR, A PARIS PAPER.

History remarks that Cato never laughed, and that Tiberius never wept; that Dennis the tyrant trembled during the whole of his life, and the duke of Petersburg never was afraid; that all the murderers of Cæsar perished miserably, and that Cromwell died in his bed; that William Penn never took an oath, and that the Abbe Sieves has broken all his; that Rome was never better governed than when the Senate was master, and that France was never more unhappy than under the government of the Convention; that after the expulsion of their tyrants, the ancient republics enjoyed liberty, and that, though we have expelled or killed ours, we have only changed masters.

MARRIED—In Hanover County, on the 30th ult. LUDWELL LEE, Esq. of this County, to Miss BETSEY ARMISTEAD, of Fredericksburg.

Erskine's View of the War.

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE, AT

PETER COTTOM'S

BOOK AND STATIONARY STORE.

KING-STREET,

Next door to Messrs. Hepburn and Dundas's,

A VIEW OF THE CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF THE PRESENT WAR WITH FRANCE.

By the Hon. Thomas Erskine.

At a period like the present, when the citizens of this country are agitated by doubts and fears respecting their relative situation with the belligerent powers of Europe, the present pamphlet it is hoped, will not prove unacceptable to the inhabitants of Alexandria and its vicinity.—As a proof of its merits, it may be remarked, that it is printed from the twenty-fourth London edition, and when we consider that ERSKINE has often been conspicuous in the cause of Liberty, his name alone should stamp a value on the production, and make it an acceptable addition to a Republican Library.

BENNETT & WATTS,

HAVE just received the following GOODS, in addition to their SPRING ASSORTMENT,

German Ticklenburgs,

Ravens Duck,
Lancaster Sheeting,
Nankeens,
Pearl Buttons,
Elastic Suspenders,
Marseilles quilted counterpanes 10-4, 11-4, and 12 4.
Lutestrings,
Mens' striped and plain black Satin,
Tea Trays,
Loaf Sugar, Brown ditto of the 1st quality.

Coffee, Young Hyson, Hyson, and Hysonskin Teas, fresh and of the first quality.

Gentlemens' neat and fashionable Buckskin Breeches at 9 dollars.

June 8. 3w

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

Josiah Faxon and Co.

PRINCE STREET,

A very general assortment of

Shoes for the Season,

Among which are some elegant Ladies' English Kid Sandals, of the newest taste and fashion.

They have also on hand,

Salt,

Beef in barrels,
Lime in tierces,
Chocolate,
Bandannoes,
Humhums,

Which they will sell on low terms for cash.

June 8.

JOHN MYERS & CO.

AT THE

ALEXANDRIA BOTTLING CELLAR,

UNION STREET,

Are constantly supplied with

First quality Philadelphia Porter and Beer.

Merchants, Captains of vessels, and others, may be supplied on the shortest notice. They will use every exertion in their power to execute commands with punctuality, and presume they will be enabled to give general satisfaction.

N. B. The highest price given for empty bottles. June 8.

For Sale,

A few hundred weight of

GOOD POTASH.

For terms apply to

June 8. JOHN RAMSEY.

LIST OF LETTERS,

Remaining in the Post Office, Alexandria, the 1st of June, 1797,

A.—JOHN ANDERSON, Wm. Armistead, John B. Armistead, Rev. Walter D. Addison, Benjamin Attwood.

B.—Capt. Sam. Bennet, Dan. Bishop, Nancy Bagnell, Samuel Ben & Co. Samuel Burfell, Sidnor Bailey, Capt. John Brown, Richard Brook, James Brown, Thomas Brown, care of George Rutter, Solomon Betron, care of Cuthbert Powell, Jeremiah Booth, Wm. Bushby, John Bogue, Alexander Baring, Dr. John Brochen, brough, Lewis Burwill, Margaret Booth Miles Burke, coach maker.

C.—Peter Catvell, Wm. Chapel, Nicholas Cumerford, James Cordie, Mr. Caneford, Daniel Casey, Thomas Cooper, Benjamin Centay, on board the Schooner Tryal.

D. John Dennis, Mathew Daggett, James and Elenor Dixon, Edward Dailey, Ann Davis, Robert Dubois, John Duff, Susan Douglass.

E.—Edward Edelin, Capt. Wm. Emmonds, Joseph English.

F.—Wm. Forman, Joseph Frame, Andrew Fleming, carpenter, Mrs. Fitzpatrick, Richard Fitzhugh.

G.—Mr. Garrett, Thomas Gratliff.

H.—Dr. Tim. Harrington, Jonathan Holmes, John Horsburgh, John Hughes, ship carpenter, Edward Hardin, Wm. Hackney, Wm. Harrison, John Hunter, ship builder, Mary Hoffelins, Oxon hill, Polly Hall.

I.—Joseph Ingle.

K.—Daniel Kenna, brick layer, Mr. B. Kirk,

L.—Adam Lindsay, Natha. Lock, James Lock, Wm. Lanphier, Fielding Lewis, George Lesbe, Eliza Linton, care of Alexander M'Connell.

M.—John Murray, Mr. Mason, silver smith, Wm. Meredith, Elizabeth M'Connell, Alexander M'Connell, John M'Creedy, care of Duncan M'Cree, Duncan M'Cree, Ezra M'Kenzie, Daniel M'Allister, Joseph Milburn, Sarah Mathews, care of T. Mathews, James M'Dougal, sail maker, John Mitchell, Kenneth M'Kenzie, at Guy Atkinson's, John M'Cartwen, care of Mr. Hill.

O.—Nicholas Obrie, Mr. O'Brien, shoe maker, Thomas O'Neile, Blan Osburne, care of Mr. Manuel.

P.—Sarah Pie, Isaac Peters, Charles Pascoe.

R.—Nathaniel Rice, James Reed, F. H. Rozer, Philip Russel, James Rattle, care of John Mason, Philip Reed, Joseph Wood Reece.

S.—Dr. George Swoope, Benjamin Saunders, Fairfax county, Mr. Spencer, Capt. Wm. Silver, James Silver, Gen Smith, Wm. Staples, upholsterer, care of John Lumsden, painter, Wm. Shelverton, at Thomas Drowns, Wm. Stoops, Wm. Smith, house carpenter.

T.—Wm. Talbutt, Col. Simon Triplett, James Tillett, Allen Thom.

V. Wm. Vallendaghain, Samuel Vail.

W.—Samuel Woolbright, Fairfax county, Capt. Henry Webb, Jacob Watts, Capt. James Wylie, Adam Winrow, ship carpenter, Capt. Timothy Willman, of the ship Fanny, John C. Williams, John Workman, John Watkins, Capt. George Wailes, James Welch, Ralph Westropp, Wm. Wright, Larkin Whitton, John Wood, James Wright, care of Thomas Brummer, Capt. Edward Washington.

Z.—Mary Zane, care of George Hill.

JAMES M. M'REA, P. M.

June 3.

Rob't. Patten & Ch's. Scott

Have imported in the ship Commerce from Liverpool, a large addition to their

Spring Assortment,

Which they offer for sale by the Package or Piece on very reasonable terms, at their Wholesale Store, King-Street,

Double & single F Gunpowder, by the quarter-cask, or larger quantity.
Hats assorted in Boxes from 9£ to 13£ sterl.
Tow and Flaxen Oznaburgs by the bale or piece.
2, 4, 6, 8, 10, and 20d. Nails in casks.
Glass Ware assorted in casks and cases.
Sledge Hammers and Trace Chains in casks.
Ironmongery and Hardware in casks and cases.
Best made London Smith's Bellows.

May 11. tf

For Sale,

On a liberal credit,

A well finished frame House,

in a good situation for business and a family.

ALSO,

A strong healthy negro man,

about 20 years of age,—Enquire of the Printers.

June 1.

TO BE RENTED,

From one to four years,

The House occupied by the

subscriber on Fairfax street, adjoining Mr. Aber's Tavern. Possession to be given on or before the first of June. For terms apply to

JAMES PATTON.

He has also to rent,

That well known Store,

on Fairfax street, formerly occupied by Mr. Guy Atkinson.—Possession given immediately.

Lands in Frederick for Sale.

I WOULD dispose of a tract of about 1100 acres, lately the property of Mr. James Wormeley, lying upon a constant stream, called the Sugar-Tree-Glade, and having upon it a nice Farm newly cleared of near 400 acres. There are upon this farm, suitable accommodations for a superintendant and all the hands necessary for its cultivation, a commodious Frame Stable for 10 or 12 horses newly built, and a new Barn 40 feet square. Other necessary buildings might easily and quickly be constructed, as there is abundance of fine timber for the purpose on the premises, and a very fine Saw-Mill within less than two miles.—The purchaser may have possession on the first of November next, with liberty of sowing in small grain the present season, a very extensive corn field; and he may have the refusal of a considerable quantity of corn, which will be for sale on the said farm at the end of the season.

I would sell, also, another Tract of about 684 acres of Land, lying nearly opposite to the former, on the eastern side of Shannandoah; of which 200 acres, only, are subject to a short lease. The rest is chiefly in wood, abounding with the most valuable timber, and is of a very superior quality of soil.

Either of the above tracts may be had for twenty dollars per acre—one half of the purchase money to be paid in hand at the time of concluding the agreement, and the balance in annual instalments, as may be particularly agreed upon application to

FERDINANDO FAIRFAX.

Shannon-Hill (Berkeley)
May 20, 1797.

N. B. Applications by letter must be directed (post-paid) to Alexandria.

FOR SALE,

Fifty Acres of Land, where on is a Merchant-Mill,

In complete order for manufacturing wheat, with two pair of stones, one of them a fine five feet burr; also a Saw-Mill in good repair, and about half a mile below the Mill is an excellent Mill-Seat.—This property is situate on Rocky run and Cub-run (having the advantage of each stream) in the county of Loudoun, near Centreville, about 25 miles from Alexandria, and nearly the same distance from George-Town and the Federal City.—One half of the Purchase Money will be required in hand, and a considerable credit given for the balance. For further particulars apply to the subscribers.

THOS. & WM. WREN.

Centerville, June 4, 1797.

Eight Dollars Reward.

STRAYED or STOLEN, from the Commons of Alexandria, A YOUNG SORREL MARE, just 4 years old, and rather in low condition. Her tail is cut short or botted off at the end, which she carries very crooked when trotting. Her shoes are pretty much worn, and she has no white marks about her.—Whoever brings her to the Subscriber shall receive the above reward and all reasonable charges.

JAMES GUNNING,
COACH MAKER

June 6. 6t

JUST RECEIVED,

AND FOR SALE BY

HUGH SMITH,

A FEW SETS OF

Nankeen Dining China,

Ornamental China,
Tea China, various patterns in full sets, and by single sets of cups and saucers, &c.
Hyson skin, Young Hyson, & Imperial } TEAS.
He has also on hand,

Glass and Queen's Ware,

in crates and boxes, well assorted,
Coarse Hats in small boxes from 4l. to 6l. sterling.
Pipes by the box, &c. &c.

Country store keepers may be supplied with Queen's Ware, Glass, and China, repacked with the greatest care, and on reasonable terms.

May 18.

Ja's. Patton & Ja's. Dykes,

Have just received per the schooner Nancy, Captain Palmer from Malaga, and for sale at their Warehouse on King street,

Rich Mountain Wine,

in quarter casks,
Do. Muscadel Wine,
Sun, Bloom, and Muscadel Raisins in casks, frails, jars, and boxes.
Figs in casks,
Soft shell Almonds in bags,
Valencia do. kernels in do.
They have also on hand

Sherry and Port Wines of an excellent quality, Pork in barrels, and a few quarter chests of first quality Hyson Tea.

May 4.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

Three pipes of choice Madeira Wine,

to be sold on a credit of 90 days—for negociable notes with approved endorsers. Enquire at the Vendue Store of

MARSTELLER & SONS.

May 2.

For Sale,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Lisbon, Malaga, and Teneriffe WINES, in pipes, hhds. quarter casks and bottles.

Ten pipes Thompson's Old Madeira.
Claret in hhds. and in cases of one dozen.
100 dozen do. Palus & Haut Margot, Medoc, in cases of two and four dozen, very old.
25 pipes of Cognac and Bourdeaux Brandy
Holland Gin in pipes, jugs, and cases.
Jamaica and Windward Island Rum.
Whiskey in hhds and barrels.
A few hogsheads Molasses.
Hibbert's London bottled Porter and Brown Stout in casks of 6 dozen.
Bohea, Souchong, Hyson skin, Hyson, Young Hyson, and Imperial } TEAS of the best quality.
Philadelphia Loaf Sugar in barrels.
Muscovado Sugar, Coffee, Spinning Cotton Cadiz and Anguilla Salt, Chocolate in boxes, Rice, Fig Blue, Saltpetre, Brimstone, Allum, Copperas, Madder, Glue, Rosin, Race, ground Ginger, Leiper's Snuff in bottles and bladders, Havanna Segars, Mustard in bottles, Anchovies, Cayenne and black Pepper, Allspice, Nutmegs, Mace, Cloves, Cassia, Raisins in kegs and boxes, soft shelled Almonds, Spermaceti Candles, mould and dipped do. white and brown Soap, Philadelphia Soal Leather, &c.

ALSO,

Four Boxes and one Bale

Irish Linens,

Well assorted, which will be sold very low.

MANDEVILLE & JAMESSON.

April 18.

Public Sale.

Will be sold on the premises on Monday the 12th of June, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, if not privately disposed of before that date,

The dwelling house of Henry Walker,

situate on Royal Street, between King and Prince street, being two story high, with two rooms on a floor, with a good kitchen and cellar. The house is 18 feet front, and 22 feet 8 inches deep, very suitable for the accommodation of a family back and a store in front, with a good private alley nearly six feet wide to the extremity of the lot, and other conveniences, which may be seen any time previous to the day of sale.

ALSO,

A House now occupied as a

School house, situate on a public alley, leading from Prince to Royal Street. This house is 18 feet front and 26 feet deep, with a good chimney and four fire-places, one in the cellar, two on the first floor, and one above stairs, with a good yard, &c. &c.

ALSO,

A Lot in fee simple, on Columbus street,

opposite to a brick house now building by Philip Wanton, being 24 feet in front, and 100 feet in depth.

N. B. The dwelling house is subject to a ground rent of £16 10s. and the school house to a ground rent of £9 2s. 6d. per annum.

The whole of the above property will be sold upon a credit of 3, 6, and 9 months, for negotiable notes on the bank of Alexandria, with approved endorsers.

HENRY WALKER.

June 1.

Go. M'Munn & Isaac Sittler,

COPPERSMITHS:

BEG leave to inform the public, that they have removed to Prince Street, three doors above Royal Street, where they have on hand, as usual,

Stills of different sizes,

Wash, Tea, Hatters', and Fuller's Kettles,
Best English Brass do. of different sizes,
Counter Scales and Beams,
Copper, pewter, and tin measures,
An assortment of Tin Ware.

They have received per the ship Commerce, from Liverpool, an excellent assortment of

Strong Copper in sheets and bottoms, suitable for any kind of copper work, the whole of which will be made in the best manner, and sold as low as can be bought of equal quality in Baltimore or Philadelphia. They will pay particular attention to all orders for any copper work.—They have thin copper suitable for spouts and gutters, which will come cheaper than lead.——The highest price given for old Lead, Pewter, and Copper.

May 18. 6mep.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land,

situate under the Blue Mountain, and Short Hill, near Leesburg, Loudoun county, between 400 and 500 acres. The improvements may be made comfortable at a small expence; there is on this valuable land, an abundance of fine oak timber, besides a considerable quantity of meadow land, also, there is a young apple orchard, now beginning to bear; any person inclined to purchase the above land, may be informed of its situation, or may view the premises, by applying to captain Abner Osburn, who lives adjoining said land. Possession will be given the first day of January next, with an indisputable title. If the land is not sold by the twentieth of September next, it will be rented.

JOHN LAIDLER.

May 30. tf

APPRENTICES INDENTURES
FOR SALE
AT THIS OFFICE

THE PARTNERSHIP OF

George Hunter and Co.

Having ceased the 6th instant by mutual consent. All persons to them indebted are requested to make speedy payment to George Hunter, who will settle and pay all accounts against said concern.

GEORGE HUNTER,
WM. M'MECHEN.

May 15.

To Let,

For a term of three or more years,

That valuable stand for

business, situate on King street, adjoining Mr. David Davey. The lot is 43 feet front, and 80 feet deep, on which is erected a two story brick house, 20 feet in front and 30 feet deep, a cellar under the whole—two rooms on each floor with fire places, a kitchen, bake oven, stable, and other conveniences for a family. Also, a warehouse, 18 feet front by 38 feet deep, with a small garden behind the same. For further particulars apply to

PHILIP MARSTELLER.

January 24. tf

A CAUTION.

THE public are cautioned against taking a Bill of Sale or Assignment for the ship Sisters, from Isaac M'Pherson of Alexandria, he having gone to Norfolk, and in a fraudulent manner, (unknown to the gentleman there to whom she was consigned) attempted a sale, and privately demanded and carried off from Norfolk, 2000 dollars being her whole freight payable there; this was also concealed from the subscriber, who is entitled to the half, until a letter from Mr. Douglass from Norfolk was received and read to M'Pherson's friend here, who pronounced him in a very involved and embarrassed situation, and, as he could not then pay my half, being 1000 dollars—he offered his note, which I refused, without a good man to endorse it; it is now well secured by the name of James Carey. My other claims against him are very considerable, and are in good hands, who will shew with what falsities he attempts to deceive.

JAMES JAFFRAY.

Baltimore, May 23.

FOR SALE,

By the subscriber, who lives on the premises,

A handsome Farm,

Containing 356¼ acres of land, lying within three miles of Middleburg, and about six from the Blue Ridge. On this farm is a dwelling house in good repair 26 by 18 feet, two stone chimneys, and a cellar under the whole, a kitchen with a covered way from the dwelling house, and other necessary out houses. Two apple orchards of good fruit. Upwards of one half of this land is in wood, the residue is laid off in convenient fields under good enclosures and plenty of water in each; some good meadow may be made on it. A large part of the purchase money must be paid down, for the residue a reasonable credit may be had. An indisputable title will be made by

THOMAS LEWIS.

Loudoun county, June 1.

WAS FOUND IN THE STREET,

A SMALL SUM OF MONEY IN BANK NOTES.

Any person who will describe the paper in which it was wrapped and its contents, may have it, by paying the expence of this advertisement, and applying to

Wm. SUMMERS.

May 15.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having demands against me are desired to bring them forward, and those indebted to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH SAUL.

June .

To Let,

The Store, Counting-Room, and Cellar, formerly occupied by us on King-Street, next door but one to Messrs. Bennet & Watts. For Terms apply to

JACKSON & DUNNINGTON.

May 16. tf

Alexandria Theatre.

THE subscribers to the THEATRE will please to take notice, that the second payment on their subscriptions is now called for, which the treasurer hopes will be paid in without delay, as the money is wanting to fulfill the engagements with the workmen, and provide materials to facilitate the progress of the work.

The few, who have not yet paid in the first instalment, it is expected will come prepared with both together.

ROBERT MEASE,
TREASURER.

May 20.

ALEXANDRIA:
Printed every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday,
BY
ELLIS PRICE
AND
HENRY GIRD, Jun.